

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5068.

四月十九年九十七百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

日九十月八年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.O. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MEISSNER A. de MELLO & Co., Amoy, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK.
F. R. BEULIUS, Esq. WILLIAM REHNS,
H. L. DALMUYPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOPEUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-
crown will be CLOSED and W.I.D.
DRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT
ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred
to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
RU CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on
application, grants Drafts and Creditors on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " 4 1/2 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which
may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are
allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong
grants Drafts on London and the
chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Entertainment.

NOTICE.

JOHN JACK'S CELEBRATED
COMPANY,

Will arrive by S.S. *Orestes* on or about
8th October.

Manager.....Mr JOHN JACK.
Business Manager.....Mr GEO. NORVILLE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
JOHN JACK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

First appearance of the beautiful and won-
derfully versatile Actress and Vocalist

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
and the Popular Comedian

M. J. O. N. J. A. O. K.,

Who have been honoured with Distinguised
and Crowded Houses in America New
Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and
throughout India, supported by the follow-
ing Artists from the PRINCIPAL LONDON
THEATRES:—

MISS EMILY BRAIN, MR G. CROFTON,
MRS NORVILLE, MS H. BROOKES,
LITTLE MISS MAY, MR GEO. NORVILLE,
MISS MINNIE NORDE, AND
(Solo Pianist). MR FRANK STUART.

Who will appear in their most perfect and
complete representation of BYRON'S RENOWNED COMEDY,
in Three Acts, entitled

O U R B O Y S.

Hongkong, September 29, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established him-
self at the Premises formerly occupied by

MR. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Fiddar's
Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be

fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established him-
self at the Premises formerly occupied by

MR. C. BRAUN in our Firm, Ceased
on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to sign
our Firm.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, Ceased
on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to sign
our Firm.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1ST of OCTOBER,

Dr EASTLAKE will receive his

PATENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,

NO. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the

MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI

during the Summer Month, leaving

Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and

returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE OIL. (Certified 150° FIRE TEST).

The New Student's READING LAMPS for Nonpareil Kerosine, (are perfectly Safe and give a Light equal to, but more mellow than GAS).

AMERICAN FLOOR-OIL CLOTH in New Patterns.

LIGNUM, the New FLOOR-CLOTH for Hall and surrounding Billiard Tables.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

COLT'S POCKET DERRINGER PISTOLS.

AMERICAN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

PERAMBULATORS. RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS.

BRIDLES. GARDENING TOOLS.

HORSE CLIPPERS. CUMSHAW TEA.

TODDY KETTLES. RUG STRAPS.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. PAINT BOXES.

PENKNIVES. RAZORS. SCISSORS.

SPONGES. PLAYING CARDS. PERFUMERY.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES. NEW MEERSCHAUMS.

Well-Seasoned MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

UNDERSHIRTS and ASSORTED HOSIERY.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

New SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, &c.

WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS.

GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

Fresh HAMS and CHEESE. New HATS.

COIR DOOR MATS.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,
13 QUEEN'S ROAD, AND 22 PRAYA,
Beg to direct special attention to their well
selected Stock of
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

**CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE
BLANCHE."**

HEIDSIC & Co.'s MONOPOLE,
Pints and Quarts.

**A DOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY
CABINET.**

**M UMM'S (JULES) CHAM-
PAGNE, Pints and Quarts.**

POMMERY

AND

**G RENO'S
CHAMPAGNE.**

N EYEN'S (BOUD'N)

BOUZY, Pts. & Qts.

E XTRA SEC, Quarts.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL,

Pints and Quarts.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSDARDIN, Pints

and Quarts.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VER-

ZENAY MOUSSEUX, Pts. & Qts.

KRUO'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHA-

TEAU MOUTON.

LORMONT, Pints

AND Quarts.

RAUZAN (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.

ERMITEAGE LUDON.

T HIBOEUF (CHATEAU), Pints & Quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (CURCIER AND

ADET'S), Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LALIFTE, Pints & Quarts.

IRE GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pts. & Qts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BURGUNDY, HOCK, SHERRIES,

&c.

Cham-
berlin, Chablis
(White), Liebfraumilch,
Hockheimer, Niersteiner,
Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer
Berg, Koninn Victoria Berg, Cha-
teau Yquem, Grand vin, Haut Sauterne,
Marais, Saccone's Pale Dry White
Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amon-
tilade Sherry, Cutler Palmer
and Co.'s Sherry, In-
valid Port (1848),
Hunt's Port.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS,

&c.

1, 2
and 3 star

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY, CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S BRANDY,

ROUETTE GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY, 1 to 4 stars, Finest Old BOURBON WHISKY, highly recommended, KINAHAN'S LL Irish WHISKY, JAMESON'S Irish WHISKY, Royal GLENDEE WHISKY, AVH GIN, SWANEE BOURD and CO.'S OLD TOM GIN, LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, Green and Yellow; MARAS-CHINO DE ZARA, CURA-CAO, Pints and Quarts;

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS, &c., &c., &c.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

BASS' ALE bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

PILSNER & ST. PAULI BEER in Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, by the Gallon.

Fine ALE bottled by MacE. F. & Co.

ALE AND PORTER in Bulk, (Hds. & KILDERKINS).

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

TONIC WATER,

SARSAPARILLA,

&c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stock

of CIGARS, CAVITE

CHEROOTS, PRINCESA

CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS,

AROCEROS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c.

All Specially Selected CABLE COIL

TOBACCO (Very Fine), EM-

PRESS OF INDIA,

AND BEST NAVY.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

MOIRS, AND

AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

SHIPS' STORES of every Description.

HEMP, and COTTON, CANVAS.

RUSSIAN, MANILA, and WIRE ROPE

SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly

executed.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18

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Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:</p

Joyce's Sporting Ammunition.
ESTABLISHED 1820.



The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

J. JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality
Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central Fire breech-loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunnmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.
1st 13th April 1879

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants Prepared by Savory & Moore and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually cures and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicate to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

9s. 7d. 1w 2s. 6d. 9s. 8d.

14d. 7s. 1v 52s. 14d. 7s.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBERS AND BUTTER-KNIFE BLADES. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6d., 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT RUIN IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIVES. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1M., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACK LEAD MILLS

CHESTERFIELD BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52s. 17m. 80

CLURE FOR ALL

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a minor, or to those living in the tropics.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent fore-runners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure all the deep and superficial ailments.

It is sold in small boxes, in all respectable Drugstores and Stores throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

A Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20my79 1w tf

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

BEDIMED USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

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88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

9s. 7d. 1w 2s. 6d. 9s. 8d.

14d. 7s. 1v 52s. 14d. 7s.

NEWMAN'S IMPROVED PURE EXTRACT OF MALT TRADE MARK

CLIMATE DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Daguerre House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

41st 79 1w tf

SONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

EMBELLISHED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions, and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.00 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

50c78 1w 52s. 50c79

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERTUR FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists

London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

1w 52s. 50c80

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

1w 52s. 50c80

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles 1/- & 2/- each.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURE VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing the most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL. Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gidea Park, N.W. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Reward and Caution.—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me; on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oc79 1w 31mc79

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS: YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANIE

—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET

POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, Paris 1878; only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Intimations.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 16th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. oc10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Avalon*, Capt. A. B. MacAuliffe, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 2, 1879. oc9

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *India*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 1st Oct., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unlanded after TUESDAY, the 7th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 30, 1879. oc7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenearn* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or thence in the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, September 29, 1879. oc6

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargoes are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Peiho*.

S..... 1 parcel Samples, from M (in diamond) Shanghai.

Ex *Tigre*.

MF (in diamond) No. 40, 1 case Cotton, J.H.H. Order, from L'don.

AME (in diamond) No. 20, 1 case Hosiery, W.M.C. Order, from L'don.

AMK (in diamond) No. 21, 1 case Luk.

H.O.S. Order, from L'don.

AME (in diamond) No. 22, 1 case Boot,

J.D.S. Order, from L'don.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 26, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KIRKLAND, British barque, Captain T. Colledge.—Wieder & Co.

WM. H. DEITZ, American barkentine, Capt. Endicott.—Chong Woo.

PATTERDALE, British steamer, Capt. W. E. Bentley.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

H. UPMANN, German barque, Captain H. G. Weber.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE Received per FRENCH and ENGLISH MAIL, GLENEARNS, &c., &c., Their New GOODS for the SEASON, Comprising:

BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS.

BLACK SATINS. COLORED SATINS.

BLACK CASHMERE. BLACK ALPACAS.

Colored FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades.

The New ATT LEA CLOTH, &c., &c.

The New CRETTONNES. Toilet COVERS.

Toiled QUILTS, Turkish TOWELS, &c., &c.

The New "BRILLIANT" Ladies' HOSE in PINKS, SKIES, NAVYS, and CARDINALS and in all Sizes.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS in great variety.

PARIS KID GL' VES in 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Black and Colored SILK GLOVES in 2 and 4 Buttons.

Piece VELVETS, in Black and all new Colors.

New Millinery SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

The Latest Novelties in LISSE and MUSLIN PL' ITINGS.

Gentlemen's New Designs in COLLARS and CUFFS.

SHIRTS with and without Collars attached.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS.

All the new Styles in TIES, SCARVES, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Russian, Calf and Kid GLOVES.

Silk STOCKS. Cotton, Merino and Cashmere

SOCKS in the Latest Designs.

SOAPs and PERFUMERY.

Black FELT HATS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS, in all the Latest Novelties.

Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Great Variety.

The New FRINGES as now worn.

BAIDS and TRIMMINGs of every Description

MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

NOTE the ADDRESS—ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Formerly next Door to the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. oc18

FIRST DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial GOVERNMENT
Eight per Cent. Loan
of 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong and Shanghai, on the Fifth day of October, 1879, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

325 Bonds Nos.:

3 783 1520 2219 2909

5 784 1557 2261 2920

27 792 1560 2266 2947

44 811 1569 2274 2952

50 817 1582 2276 2964

64 882 1586 2285 2976

80 845 1587 2291 3022

91 847 1609 2297 3032

102 843 1612 2305 3035

109 863 1626 2313 3037

115 877 1631 2322 3040

166 889 1632 2332 3050

180 898 1651 2355 3059

186 902 1655 2398 3095

189 911 1666 2408 3107

204 916 1668 2410 3117

214 923 1695 2421 3120

223 926 1709 2427 3132

236 929 1713 2431 3137

269 947 1728 2458 3138

270 970 1731 2460 3144

275 972 1738 2494 3150

279 983 1743 2496 3153

288 1013 1753 2502 3157

289 1021 1756 2508 3167

290 1025 1768 2524 3170

367 1047 1774 2542 3172

373 1070 1796 2561 3177

397 1094 1826 2569 3180

430 1105 1831 2582 3182

470 1125 1832 2586 3184

482 1147 1848 2592 3190

498 1170 1851 2620 3203

513 1222 1852 2625 3208

519 1262 1868 2628 3228

522 1266 1893 2655 3233

523 1271 1902 2667 3236

529 1273 1903 2674 3272

571 1278 1909 2686 3277

572 1308 1944 2695 3282

599 1312 1962 2698 3299

602 1322 1965 2701 3320

611 1324 1969 2716 3333

621 1333 1974 2717 3350

647 1361 2016 2732 3383

659 1367 2030 2737 3416

661 1375 2036 2747 3418

667 1380 2041 2748 3444

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next American Mail may be expected here about the 12th instant, by the O. & O. steamer Oceanic.

We reproduce to-day a few interesting cuttings from the last issue of the China Review.

It may be noted that the evening service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church is now held at 5 p.m. every Sunday.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship Radnorshire leaves Singapore for this port to-day (4th); and that the steamship Braemar Castle will leave Singapore for this port to-morrow (5th).

We call the attention of all those interested to the first drawing of the bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government 8 per cent. Loan of 1878, and to the fact that coupons falling due on the 5th inst., together with the bonds drawn, will be paid at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank office on Monday, the 6th.

The First Lord of the Admiralty would probably be surprised to learn that the Cosmopolitan Dock, the existence of which he ignored some time since in the House, is pretty busily engaged at the present time. No less than seven vessels are now being repaired or docked, viz., steamer *Lai Tie*, sailing vessel *W. Diez*, *Chateaubriand*, *Glamorganshire*, *Ava*, *Werra*, and *Ta Hongkong*. It will therefore be seen that the joint docking facilities of this port are probably equal or superior to any port out of England.

We take from *Nature* the following particulars of the damaging effects on the Kew Gardens of a recent heavy fall of rain:

On the morning of Sunday, August 3, a little before two o'clock a.m., the Royal Gardens at Kew were devastated by a hail-storm, which in the space of about ten minutes inflicted more damage than the Gardens have sustained since their existence as a national institution. After a rapid survey of the houses the following day, it was found that the number of broken squares of glass could not be estimated at less than 16,000. In the great temperate house alone 3,000 squares were shattered. The storm, which was accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, drove over the gardens from the north-east and expended its greatest fury in the direction of Richmond. The temperate house suffered the full effect, while the palm house being apparently a little to the west of its course, escaped with the destruction of 700 panes. The hailstones were found to average one and a half inches in diameter, and to weigh three-quarters of an ounce. They came down with sufficient force to bury themselves in the bare earth of the flower-borders, and even penetrate the turf to the depth of an inch. In some cases perfectly circular holes were cut out of the glass panes, while the hailstones went through the succulent leaves of the evergreen plants out in the beds with as clean an outline as if they had been made with a punch. On account of the confusion produced by the damage and the danger from falling splinters of glass, it has been necessary to close all the houses to the public. The present low night-temperature, and the probability of heavy showers, are grounds for the gravest anxiety as to the preservation of the collections, which, however speedy the repairs of the houses cannot fail to suffer considerable injury. The damage is estimated at not less than £20,000, as many of the houses, being a good deal dilapidated, cannot be put in order without entire re-glazing, re-painting, and partial renewal, and application will have to be made to Parliament for a supplementary vote to defray the cost.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S PRACTICE.

Yesterday evening the Hongkong Humane Society held a practice with their rocket apparatus from Howard's Wharf, situated about 300 yards westward from the Sailors' Home. A junk equal to 4,000 piculs, hired to represent a vessel in distress, had been previously moored, head and stern, between 150 and 200 yards off the Praya, and presented an excellent object on which to practise. The wagon, with the necessary gear and a small party of the members, left Head Quarters, Duddell Street, about 8.30 p.m., and reached the scene of practice about 9.30, where a contingent was already waiting to join in the operations. Several members were also picked up on the way, and a good muster immediately set to work under the direction of Mr. J. Sampson, foreman of the Central District. The first rocket was fired about 20 minutes after arrival, and carried the wire line clear over the junk, between the main and mizzen masts, where it was received and made fast by Foreman A. Wohlers, who had previously proceeded, with a small detachment of the Society's men, to represent the ship wrecked mariners. The hawser having been made fast to the mizzen mast at a point about 16 feet above the main deck, the escape basket was despatched, and seven minutes after the connection between the shore and the junk had been established the first rescued seaman was brought ashore in the person of Mr. H. Sampson, and the second quickly followed in Mr. P. H. Emmanuel. A Chinaman belonging to the junk's crew was then induced to venture on a trip, which appeared to give him infinite satisfaction, as he landed with the expression,—"Number one." He was again despatched in the same conveyance to his junk, when the proceedings terminated. The means of transporting the wagon seem to be capable of much improvement, the coolies on the drag ropes taking a most erratic course, and spreading out as far as the width of the street will permit. This must seriously impede progress, and, we believe, might be rectified by attaching with cross gussets the two ropes, at a distance apart equal to the width of the

vehicle. This would, at least, prevent the coolies from spreading out so much, and would tend to concentrate the locomotive power. The proceedings were witnessed by a considerable number of Europeans and Chinese; amongst the former we observed the Hon. P. Ryrie, (President of the Society), and Mr Justice Francis.

ALARMING FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Last night about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in Mong Kok tsui, small village to the westward of Yow mah-tee. The Hongkong Humane Society had just completed their practice, and as several of the Society's men are also members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, sampans and steam launches were immediately put into requisition, and a goodly number conveyed across the harbour with the utmost despatch. Captain Superintendent Deane with a force of armed police, left Victoria as soon as the fire was observed; in the meantime Inspector Cameron, from Yow mah-tee, with all his available men, and the assistance of the natives, made strenuous efforts to arrest the progress of the flames. The fire took place in a boat-builder's yard, where the contents were necessarily of the most inflammable description. The only appliances available were buckets, cans, &c., passed by hand from the harbour; which fortunately was at high tide. As no amount of exertion could extinguish the flames with such limited means, the efforts of the workers were devoted to preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings, by pulling down sheds and removing piles of timber which had been stacked immediately in rear of the shed. Luckily the wind was blowing off the land; had it been otherwise, the probability is, that the neighbouring buildings would have shared a similar fate. Mr Creagh arrived about one o'clock with a Government Fire Engine and a detachment of his brigade, and at once set to work to play upon the flames. Good service was also rendered by a party of the Chinese boats' crews from H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, under the command of Mr Carrow and Mr Cullinan. The value of the material destroyed is estimated at about \$4,000 and is uninsured. It is supposed the fire originated through the upsetting of a lamp by a party of jackmen gambling in a loft of the boatshed. The fire was still burning at 8 o'clock this morning, but all danger by that time was past. As the natives in that locality do not bear the best reputations, many of those present had taken the precaution to arm themselves with revolvers or such other weapons as were most easily procured. The glare caused by the flames in the clear night air led many residents on this side to suppose that the valuable property at Yow-mah-tee was being destroyed. There ought to be a hand-engine stationed at the other side, in view of the numerous buildings now existing on the peninsula.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Cricket match between the members of this Club, First Eleven v. Next Twenty, was continued to-day, and when time was called at 5.45, five of the Twenty out in their second innings, the scoring-board showed 210 for the Twenty and 151 for the Eleven. This afternoon's play was unfortunately saddened by an accident to Capt. Stainforth, who, while in the bat, sprained his knee in making a run and had to be carried from the field to his quarters. The three highest scores were made by Messrs. Dunnigan and Friend for the first Eleven, who scored respectively, 41 and 35; and Mr West, for the Next Twenty, who scored 40. We append the full score:-

SECOND TWENTY: First Innings.

G. A. Caldwell, b. W. Hynes,.....	11
F. Moody, R. N., run out.....	4
W. S. Young, c. Bridges,.....	0
R. A. Stevens, b. Bridges,.....	0
N. Clarke, hit wicket,.....	3
Lieut. Young, a. Friend,.....	2
S. S. Lowe, b. L'nom-n,.....	15
Capt. Stainforth, run out.....	0
R. D. Starkey, b. Dunnigan,.....	15
A. Oxon, b. Dunnigan,.....	15
Capt. Geddes, b. Hynes,.....	1
Mr Steele, b. Hynes,.....	0
Lieut. Purdon, run out.....	9
J. West, c. Travers,.....	40
E. W. Weston, run out.....	13
H. J. Ritchie,.....	13
A. S. Gault, not out,.....	3
F. Smith, stumped Friend,.....	1
Lieut. Coker, K. A. C. and b. Forbes,.....	1
byes,.....	7
leg-byes,.....	2
wides,.....	2
no balls,.....	1
Total,.....	152

Second Innings.

T. B. Moody, R. N., run out.....	3
E. Steet, b. Forbes,.....	6
Capt. Stainforth, retired.....	1
H. A. Ritchie, not out,.....	23
Lieut. Purdon, c. Dunnigan,.....	3
A. S. Garst, c. Taylor,.....	5
J. West, b. Hynes,.....	11
S. S. Lowe, not out,.....	1
byes,.....	1
leg-byes,.....	2
wides,.....	2
no balls,.....	3
Total,.....	58

FIRST ELEVEN: First Innings.

Lieut. Friend, E. C. Young,.....	35
H. De C. Forbes, b. Caldwell,.....	3
S. M. Munro, b. Clarke,.....	31
W. Dunnigan, not out,.....	41
H. E. Taylor, Clarke,.....	0
Dr. Bridges, c. Coxon,.....	2
W. Hynes, b. Clarke,.....	0
A. K. Travers, b. Tunard,.....	2
H. E. Wodehouse, c. Young,.....	7
W. H. F. Darby, b. Tunard,.....	5
A. P. McEwan, b. Clarke,.....	11
leg-byes,.....	1
wides,.....	3
Total,.....	151

The Band of the 27th Regt, by permission of Col. Geddes and officers, enlivened the afternoon with their play. A photograph of the new pavilion and of players and members of the Club was taken in the afternoon.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett).

Saturday, October 4.

THIEF OF MONEY AND CLOTHING.

UK in Hong, 27, a tailor was charged with stealing a leather box containing clothing and money, of the value of \$90, on the night of the 23rd ultimo.

He was found with pawn tickets in his possession relating to some of the clothing, and had been seen buying other portions of the proceeds of the robbery for sale.

P. C. 177, han Apat, produced a previous conviction, during the present year, of larceny of a pair of shoes.

Lieutenant admitted the former conviction, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

A GUILLOTINE OF METALS.

Li Ahn, 28, marine hawk, was charged with stealing a copper bar valued at \$4, on the 4th instant.

P. C. No. 556, Shaik Amer, stated that at 3 a.m. this day, he saw defendant with a copper bar in his possession, but as he dropped it and ran, he arrested him.

Chung Ming Kon, ship compradore, identified the property as his.

Defendant said he was a collector of old metals.

Intended to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

(Before C. V. Creagh Esq.)

MORE SERIOUS COIN.

Fung Akop, 55, Wong Kuan, 30, money changers were charged with having in their possession, on the 2nd inst., a quantity of spurious Chinese cash.

Fined \$5 each, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED NEW BARONETCY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

October 4th

SIR.—I saw in one of your issues the other day that Governor Hennessy was named as likely to receive some distinction at the hands of our worthy Home Minister.

The question arose at once in my mind.

What has he done to merit such an honour? Can it be for the nearly bankrupt state in which Sierra Leone was left in, having been found fairly prosperous by him? Or to the state of anarchy brought about in Barbadoes, by setting slaves against slaves, and nearly costing us the loss of the Colony? Surely it cannot be due to anything done in Hongkong, because I am informed that the only thing which has been carried out here since the arrival of Governor Hennessy has been the introduction of the Dry Earth System in the Victoria Gaol, and which, notwithstanding the former praise of the Colonial Surgeon, was declared in the last report to be a failure.

I think the "third grade precious star" is quite enough for the services rendered, and I hope it won't be long till it shines in some other latitude (I had nearly said hemisphere) than the present, so that we may have peace and quiet in our midst.

Yours,

HONGKONG.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

A private letter was received in town on 25th by the American mail, conveying the information that a riot was brewing in San Francisco. The papers contain no account of it, as the disturbance did not take place till afternoon, after the last newspaper had been published. It appears that the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, the working man's candidate, had been nominated Mayor of San Francisco by the democratic party, and he was libeled by the *Chronicle*. To this the reverend gentleman replied at the stump, and while doing so, he was shot three times by one of the Do Youngs, an editor of the *Chronicle*, who was arrested and lodged in gaol. At the time the letter was being written the mob had surrounded the gaol, and was trying to get Do Young out for the purpose of lynching him. If he was not delivered they threatened to burn the place down. Do Young had shot at a person some time before.

FRKWOBWANG.

The correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News* writes, Sept. 22d:—The a. a. El Dorado takes away our Commissioner of Customs, and we congratulate the community of Chefoo on their good fortune in the appointment of Mr Hughes to that post. We could hardly expect that one so high in the service would be necessary to sweep away the cobwebs which had been accumulating for some years. Previous to his arrival, there had been a kind of deadlock between the Commissioner and the merchants, the wonder being that it could have lasted so long, seeing that as a rule officers of the Customs are above reproach. So it was, however, and the air had to be purified; and most ably was it done, and yet without the least ostentation. The simply honest, impartial, straight and business-like manner in which every transaction has been conducted by Mr Hughes has earned for him the goodwill and respect of every one in the community, whether in the Customs or out of it. With his social qualities and round of conduct combined, he cannot help leaving a void which it is hardly likely can be replaced.

WLADIVOSTOK.

13th August.

The Dragon, says our correspondent, arrived here on Wednesday, the 13th, and I hear she will leave for Saghalien to-morrow.

Shortly after my last letter to you, a most horrible outrage was committed by the Hong-kissas at a farm only some thirty miles from here. Five persons, amongst them two women and one boy, were murdered in the farm being either carried away or destroyed; the robbers left in boats belonging to the farm, and set sail for parts unknown, with their spoil. Of course nothing has been heard of them. The owner of the farm, a Russian gentleman of the name of Galk, was with his schooner here in the town as

the time of the outrage. Numerous rumours of other murders and robberies are ripe here.

A case of homicide happened the other morning in the Chinese market. At the dawn of day a merchant thought he saw someone try to get in through the door, and gave him a playful hint, in the shape of a revolver bullet, that he was not prepared to receive visitors so early in the morning. When he looked a little nearer he discovered he had made a mistake and shot at his own cook, who was returning from a morning excursion to the beach, where he had been buying vegetables from the Chinese boats.

The merchant had reason to think himself a quite dead. The merchant then went and gave himself up to the police, and was duly handed over to the Chinese authorities at Hong-kong.

On the 5th instant the Russian steamer *Nishin Morgorod* called in here on her way to Saghalien, with 600 convicts on board. I think it speaks well for the arrangements on board of her to bear that one death occurred on the passage, and not even a case of sickness was reported through the Red Sea. Also, her passage from Odessa was very quick, taking only five weeks.

The French man-of-war *Armidale*, with Admiral Dubruix on board, arrived on the 16th instant, and this forenoon the Danish steamer *Gorm* arrived from Hong-kong.

The weather has been very changeable, but we cannot complain of the want of fine sunny days. The days are quite hot enough, but the nights we are able to enjoy, the cool air being delicious.

It is said for certain now that the port will remain where it is, all the commission members being in favor of Vladivostok.

CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
(Celestial Empire.)

Of the several factors which make up what is called the Chinese Question, the immigration of the yellow race into distant lands, with its immediate and future consequences, has attracted the largest amount of attention, and, it may be added, aroused the strongest feelings and the greatest opposition. The opium trade is a burning subject, of great importance and involving immense interests both personal and national; but its significance and the limit of its effects are felt to be small in comparison with the results dependent on the emigration on a vast scale of Chinese to other countries. There are times when nations, like individuals, cannot discuss some questions calmly and profitably, and though the letter of our New York correspondent shows that the anti-Chinese agitation is fast dying out in America, where, he says, the popular sentiment is against race proscription of all kinds; and though many of the Australian colonists would gladly welcome Chinese labour, there is no doubt that, in those countries at least, the immigration of Chinese must be conducted slowly and cautiously. Where the white and yellow races meet a compatriot's opposition ill-feeling, and sometimes violence, are likely to ensue; and beautiful falsehood and personal freedom may be admitted to be in the abstract, hostility to the Chinese will not be easily or quickly overcome. These are facts, and in discussing great questions facts must be considered. It is not less a fact, however, that where Chinese labour is most wanted, so far from its competing with white labour, it allows such labour to be used to the most direct advantage and to the greatest profit. The race of "equatorial Englishmen" which has been foretold will not exist in the near future; and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that wherever hard manual work has to be performed in tropical or semi-tropical countries, it must be done by people adapted to the conditions of such latitudes. For such purposes the Chinese have proved themselves the most suitable and efficient. No one will deny them the virtues of industry, frugality, and perseverance; and, indeed, the increasing demand for their services is the best proof of their value and usefulness.

A clear recognition of the fact that in many places and for many purposes Chinese labour is not competitive with white labour, but a useful, profitable and necessary auxiliary, will at once remove the greatest opposition to Chinese immigration and should induce foreigners to give it all the encouragement possible. Acknowledging, then, the value of Chinese labour,—from a merely selfish point of view, so far as foreigners are concerned,—the only remaining questions are as to whether the Chinese Government will sanction emigration, and the conditions under which it should take place. Now the theory or constitution of this ancient empire is undoubtedly against permitting any of its children to seek their fortunes abroad; but, like other Governments, the Chinese do not scruple to upset honoured theories and to depart from the beaten lines of the constitution. Tactfully at first, and latterly with perfect openness, she sanctioned, if she did not encourage, emigration. In the new treaty with Spain, for instance, it is stipulated that the Chinese Government shall interpose no obstacle to the free emigration of Chinese. Indeed, her establishment of foreign Embassies and Consulates would be useless if Chinese did not reside abroad and there were no Chinese interests to protect. The giving of the Imperial sanction in this formal manner will no doubt be followed by similar treaties with other countries; and Chinese emigration will receive an impetus it has never had given it before.

The conditions of the emigration—the arrangements and accommodation provided for the emigrants in going to and returning from their foreign service,—are probably its most important feature. It is a painful but too well-known fact that Chinese emigrants have sometimes been treated on board vessels in a manner which recalls the horrors of the middle passage. How the Chinese Government, which has made the most careful provisions in the late treaty for the freedom and good treatment of emigrants, will endeavour to ensure the arrangements on the passage necessary for health and comfort remains to be seen; but one of the most reasonable solutions of the difficulty would be that the emigration should take place in vessels flying the Dragon flag and over which the Government might exercise absolute control. Possibly in no other way would the objections be overcome; and the introduction of some such clause into the several treaties, combined with what other precautions might be desirable,—as, for instance, the supervision of the Customs—might lead to a complete and satisfactory arrangement with all concerned. We need not now, however, enter into that part of the question. We have been led into these remarks by the announcement of the departure of the China Merchants' steamer *Ho Chung*, which leaves in a few days for Canton, where she will receive emigrants for Honolulu. We may give, on a future occasion, some particulars of the Sandwich Islands bearing upon their commercial future and relationship to China. For the present we need only say that the sugar and other plantations promise to render them a most valuable possession; and that Chinese labour is much appreciated and sought after to develop their resources. The *Ho Chung* has been specially fitted up for emigration purposes; and the arrangements for berthing, ventilation, cooking, water supply, and for the general health and comfort of the passengers are excellent. Mr. Celso Cesar Moreno, a gentleman well acquainted with the islands and with King Kalakaua, has been appointed the special agent of the China Merchants' Company, with instructions to inquire into the prospects of the place, and of Chinese commercial relations with the islands, and to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Government for obtaining from it such facilities as it may be disposed to extend to this line of steamers, which would establish regular commercial and postal communications with the Middle Kingdom. It is thought that a large commerce may be developed between the two countries, and an important part of Mr. Moreno's instructions is "to report upon the produce of the islands, whether the whole or what kind are adaptable to the Chinese market and vice versa." If this experiment is successful, as it promises to be, a new and profitable sphere will be added to the Company's operations, which may be extended in a similar way to many other places.

This man who finds a pocketbook with cash in it doesn't look at a paper for three weeks.—*Punch.*

NORDENSKJÖLD'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
(Nature.)

Letters have just come to hand from the Swedish North-east Passage Expedition in the neighbourhood of Behring Straits. The latest date is February 20, when all was as well as possible. We take the following details from Prof. Nordenkjöld's report, addressed to Mr Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg. The *Vega* and the *Lena* parted company on August 27 at the mouth of the River Lena, the former shaping her course for the New Siberian Islands. The air was calm, but for the most part overcast; the temperature as high as 4° C., and the sea free from ice. On the 28th Semenoff-kj or Stolbovskoj, the most western of the New Siberian Islands, was sighted, and on the 30th Linkhoff's Island, but a landing was not effected on account of the shallowness of the water in its vicinity. On the 31st Svyatoy Nos was passed without difficulty, the weather being fine, and the land in the neighbourhood free of snow. The water was slightly salt, and had a temperature rising to 4° C. The weather continued fine until September 1, the wind being southerly, and the temperature of the air in the shade 5.6° C. On the night before the second the wind became northerly, and the temperature fell to 1° C. The following night there was a large fall of snow. Next day the Bear Islands were reached. Tschum Bay was passed on the night before September 6, and Cape Schelagakoj reached by 4 a.m. The nights now began to be so dark, and the sea so filled with ice, that the *Vega* had to lie to at night, generally anchored to a large round ice. Two boats resembling the umiaks of the Eskimos were now seen filled with natives, the first that had been encountered since the expedition left Chabarovka at Jugor Schar. They were received in a friendly way, but none of them could speak Russian or any other language intelligible to the Swedes. A boy could, however, count on in English, showing that the intercourse with American whalers was greater than with Russian merchants. On September 6 and 7 the *Vega* steamed slowly along in a narrow open and ice-free channel along the coast. On the 8th a landing was effected near a Chukchit encampment, where the Swedes were received in a very hospitable manner. They found in one tent reindeer flesh boiling in a large pot of cast iron. Another start was made on September 6, but a fog compelled the Swedes to lie to till the 10th. Many excursions were made on land. The strand was formed of sand and which, immediately above high water-mark, was covered with luxuriant turf. Farther inland, a range of very high hills was visible, and beyond that, at a considerable distance from the coast, snow-covered mountain-tops. The low land consists of sand and clay beds, evidently raised above the level of the sea very recently. No erratic blocks were to be seen, from the absence of which Nordenkjöld concludes that there is not at present to the north of this any such glacial land as Greenland. The rocks here were non-fissileous. Few land plants could be collected on account of the advanced season of the year, and in the sea Dr Kjellman dredged for algae in vain. On land many graves with burned bones were found. On the night before September 10 the sea was covered with a very thick crust of newly-frozen ice, but the *Vega* continued her course. On the 12th, after passing Irskai, or the North Cape, the vessel had to be anchored to a block of ice, where she lay till the 18th, when another advance was made. After lying to from September 24 to 26, the *Vega* reached Cape Oman, and on the 27th Koljutschin Bay. The following day the cape to the east of this bay was passed, and the *Vega* lay-to anchored to a ground ice, waiting for a favourable change, but no such change took place. Northerly winds heaped greater and greater masses of drift ice along the coast, and soon extinguished all hope of getting free before the summer of this year.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF CHINA.
(China Review, Vol. VIII, No. 1.)

Dr Legge's name as a faithful and correct translator of Chinese texts is well established that we may dispense with any remarks as to the faithfulness of the versions here published, which form the third volume of Max Müller's edition of the Sacred Books of the East. Suffice it to say that Dr. Legge revised his original translation by renewed comparison with the originals and with translations furnished by others, and we are not surprised that, although naturally his knowledge of Chinese has deepened with years, he found very little to alter. Anxious to carry out Max Müller's principle to give the translation of the texts to be embodied in this collection, without any colouring from the translator's personal views, Dr. Legge reconsidered once more the question how to translate the terms 天, 地 and 上帝, and after mature and impartial deliberation decided to make no alteration except in cases where 天 in the sense of *Deus* is applied to Emperors, substituting in such cases 天 for the former rendering "Emperor." Both 天 and 天 are therefore in all other cases translated by "God." We cannot see how Dr Legge could have acted otherwise in the interests of philological truth. As to the term 神, the question will be solved when the translation of the Li Ki comes to be published, where it will be seen that 神, Spirit, stands in this classic in the same relation to 上帝 or 天 God as 帝, a minister, stands to 天 the Emperor.

The present edition of the Shu King is therefore, apart from the omission of the Chinese text and comments, essentially the same as the old, except that the introductory matter is curtailed and popularized, the Bamboo Books left out, and a valuable chart added by Professor Pritchard, presenting the principal Zodiacal stars above the horizon of any place in Central China about the year B.C. 2300, with note and table of the apparent positions of the principal stars in B.C. 2300, B.C. 1500, A.D. 1, A.D. 1000, and A.D. 1878. The astronomical and chronological questions connected with the Shu King are discussed anew, but all reference to Schlegel's divergent views laid down in his large work, the *Uranographia Chinensis*, is carefully avoided. Dr. Schlegel is not even mentioned by name, and from the extremely subdued and quiet tone pervading the whole discussion of the subject in this volume, we infer that the

chief reason why Dr. Legge omitted reference to Dr. Schlegel's views was his determination to avoid in this volume anything approaching polemics. This was a prudent and easy solution of the difficulty, but whether the interests of science and truth are furthered by such convenient ignoring of an inconvenient opponent, is another question.

The translation here given of the Shih King is, as the title indicates, but a selection of those pieces which Dr. Legge considers to have a religious bearing. The addition of the Hsiao King, in the place which it will thus occupy in this edition of the Sacred Books of China, after the Shih King, and before the Yih King, Ch'un Teiu and Li Ki, seems to us utterly unjustifiable, as the book is as a whole certainly of post-classic origin, whilst only portions of the Yih and Li Ki date from the time after Confucius.

Another point regarding which we venture to find fault with Dr. Legge is the loose way in which he uses the term "Confucianism." For instance, on p. XLV of the Introduction, he says "Confucianism is the religion of China par excellence," and then goes on including under the term "the early religion of the people" and "the religious views" to which there are references in the Chinese Classics. This is extremely confused and confusing talk. Confucianism pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of Confucianism is an anti-arian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette, taking the place of ethics, a sceptic denial of any relation subsisting between man and a living God, taking the place of religion, whilst there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? In our opinion there existed a national religion in China before Confucianism arose. But Confucianism, although it gave its bias to the intellect of the Chinese, stifled the religious conscience, which accordingly vented itself by transforming the speculations of Taoist mysticism into a systematic religion and by receiving Buddhism at the same time with open arms.

Another objection we have to Dr. Legge's work is in the combination of Max Müller's peculiar orthography with the Pekingese syllabary of Sir Thomas Wade, which produces a most bewildering muddle.

Dr. Legge had a good reason for his adopting Max Müller's system in the natural desire to preserve uniformity of spelling throughout this edition of the Sacred Books of the East, but the accident that the present dynasty happens to keep its court at Peking and makes the local patois of Peking the court language is no sound reason for transliterating the names of Chinese worthies who lived three or four thousand years ago according to the eccentric oddities of the local patois of a town in the farthest corner of North China. This edition of the Sacred Books of the East will live and continue to live when the Manchu dynasty of China has given way to a Chinese dynasty, and when the Cantonese dialect, anyhow nearer to the oldest form of the Chinese language, has been made not only the court dialect but the language of China.

PATRIARCHAL DYNASTIES.
(China Review.)

What the German Rationalists at the close of the last century did with the whole Bible Mr. Crawford does here with the fifth and eleventh chapters of the Book of Genesis. Mr. Crawford has read Egyptian history and finds that the average age of antediluvian man is about 90 years, which he can believe. He looks into Chinese history and finds Yao lived 114 years and Shun 110 years. This seems to him also credible. Then he begins to teach Chinese an "Epitome of ancient history" on a biblical basis and finds the English translation of Genesis to make out that antediluvian men lived on an average 820 years, and begat sons at an average age of 117 years, whilst after the deluge the case appears suddenly reversed and Noah is made to beget his three sons in his 500th year. This staggers Mr. Crawford's belief, and one of his Chinese converts mildly suggests that the names Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, and Noah are to be taken à la Chinoise as the names of dynasties. Mr. Crawford takes up the key thus furnished, polishes it with the oil of Hebrew philology and finds the rusty lock of Old Testament puzzles yield the result that the Hebrew text itself shows that the antediluvian patriarchs did not live as individual men to the marvellous length of over 800 and 900 years, but on an average only 120 and the postdiluvians 128 years, also that the two tables of Genesis, in chapter 5th and 11th, present in regular succession 19 patriarchal houses, dynasties or governments, covering a term of over 10,500 years. Adam is thus placed in the year 12,500 B.C., the deluge in the year 4763 B.C., the birth of Abraham 2000 B.C. Mr. Crawford compares this result with Schlegel's calculation based on Chinese astronomical records and attributing to "Chinese Uranography" an antiquity of 17,000 years before the Christian era, and is confirmed in the correctness of his dynastic theory of interpretation, which assigns a short life to individuals and a long life to the race, by arguments which he draws from its reasonableness, general agreement with the teaching of the Bible, with history, science, tradition and mythology.

We hope Mr. Crawford will continue to apply his key to other equally puzzling and in the light of modern science equally incredible statements which puzzle the thinking reader of the Old Testament as we have it in English, and we have no doubt that if he applies his principles consistently he will find that the Hebrew Text does not make the deluge an universal flood, nor the sun stand still in the valley of Ajalon, nor did Balaam's ass speak Hebrew. But whilst "the painful state of doubt and uncertainty which now prevails on the subject" (p. 6) continues among "Divines as well as scientific men" (p. 6), common sense and honesty would suggest that Missionaries, whether Divines or scientific men, had better suspend teaching Chinese any but the plainest and most reasonable facts of Old Testament history.

* The Patriarchal Dynasties from Adam to Abraham, shown to cover 10,500 years and the highest human life only 178. By Rev. T. P. Crawford, of Tung Chow, China. Richmond, 1877.

In reply to a person who asked him the derivation of the word "restaurant," Bayard Taylor replied jokingly, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Restaurant is derived from res, a thing, and tauris, a bull"—a bulky thing.

* The Texts of Confucianism. Translated by James Legge. Part I. The Shu King, the religious portions of the Shih King, the Hsiao King. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1879.

THE AMERICAN PRETTY GIRL. She was simply the American pretty girl whom he had seen a thousand times. It was a numerous sisterhood, pervaded by a strong family likeness. This young lady had charming eyes, which looked everywhere at once and yet found time to linger in some places, where Longueville's own eyes frequently met them. She had soft brown hair, with a silk-golden thread in it, beautifully arranged and crowned by a smart little hat that savored of Paris. She had also a slender little figure, neatly rounded, and delicate, narrow hands, prettily gloved. She moved about a great deal in her place, twisted her little flexible body and tossed her head, fingered her hair and examined the ornaments of her dress. She had a great deal of conversation, and she expressed herself with extreme frankness and decision. He asked her, to begin with, if she had been long at Baden, but the impetus of this question was all she required. Turning her charming, conscious, coquettish little face upon him, she instantly began to chatter. "I have been here about four weeks. I don't know whether you call that long. It doesn't seem long to me, I have had such a lovely time. I have met ever so many people here I know—every day some one turns up. Now you have turned up to-day." "Ah, but you do not know me," said Longueville, laughing. "Well, I have heard a great deal about you!" cried the young girl, with a pretty little stare of contradiction. "I think you know a great friend of mine, Miss Ella MacLean of Baltimore. She's traveling in Europe now." Longueville's memory did not instantly respond to this signal, but he expressed that rapturous ascent which the occasion demanded, and even risked the observation that the young lady from Baltimore was very pretty. "She's far too lovely," his companion went on. "I have often heard her speak of you. I think you know her sister rather better than you know her. She has not been out very long. She is just as interesting as she can be. Her hair comes down to her feet. She's traveling in Norway. She has been everywhere where you can think of, and she's going to finish off with Finland. You can't go any further than that, can you? That's one comfort; she'll have to turn round and come back. I want her dreadfully to come to Baden-Baden." "I wish she would," said Longueville. "Is she traveling alone?" "Oh, on. They've got some Englishman. They say he's devoted to Ella. Every one seems to have an Englishman now. We've got one here, Captain Lovecock, Captain Augustus Lovecock. Well, they're awfully handsome. Ella MacLean is dying to come to Baden. I wish you'd write to her. Her father and mother have got some idea in their heads; they think it's improper—what do you call it?—immoral. I wish you'd write to her and tell her it isn't. I wonder if they think that Mrs. Vivian would come to place that's immoral? Mrs. Vivian says she would take her in a moment: she doesn't seem to care how many she has. I declare, she's only too kind. You know I'm in Mrs. Vivian's care. My mother's gone to Franzensbad. She would let me go with Mrs. Vivian anywhere, on account of the influence—she thinks so much of Mrs. Vivian's influence. I have always heard a great deal about it, haven't you? I must say it's lovely; it's had a wonderful effect upon me. I don't want to praise myself, but it has. You ask Mrs. Vivian if I have been good, I have been just as good as you can be. I've been so peaceful, I've just sat here this way. Do you call that immoral? You're not obliged to gamble if you don't want to. Ella MacLean's father seems to think you get drawn in. I'm sure I haven't been drawn in. I know what you're going to say—you're going to say I've been drawn out. Well, I have, to-night. We just sit here so quietly—there's nothing to do but to talk. We make a little party by ourselves—are you going to belong to our party? Two of us are missing—Miss Vivian and Captain Lovecock. Captain Lovecock has gone with her into the rooms to explain the gambling—Miss Vivian always wants everything explained. I am sure I understand it the first time I looked at the tables. Have you ever seen Miss Vivian? She's very much admired, she's so very unusual. Black hair's so uncommon—I see you've got it, too—but I mean for young ladies. I am sure one sees everything here. There's a woman that comes to these tables—Portuguese Countess—who has hair that is positively blue. I can't say I admire it when it comes to be very treacherous, and when it is angry it has been known to put forth strength equal to that of two men. It took a chew of what a keeper said was tobacco, rolled it about in its mouth and appeared to enjoy it. Dr. Starr said that it could smoke, but it was not allowed to have matches.

The capibara, a kind of hairless South American hog, scrambled up when it heard a noise, and ran to its trough, over which it stood looking expectantly at those who had disturbed it.

The little sun bear was rolled up in a black ball in a corner of its cage, while the first sight of the grizzly in another apartment of the same cage showed it swaying to and fro.

The striped hyena was roaming about in its cage. A ridge of coarse hair arose along its back when it was disturbed, and it retired to the rear of the cage to glare at its visitors. It kept up a low but unceasing growl. It retains the wild instincts of its ancestors, and the keepers say that this growl can be heard nearly all night. It howls a prediction of a storm several hours before the storm comes.

Savage fishes were heard from two b'ack leopards before the visitors arrived at their cage. Where a neighbour's gas jet was lighted their glistening teeth and red gums came into view. Their upper lips were drawn back as they crouched on the floor, and their short ears were laid back until it seemed as if there was no room for brains in their serpent-like skulls. They are the fiercest of all the beasts in the menagerie, and so wild that when they are changed to a new cage they will not eat for several days.

A large spotted hyena was found growling in the dark, and twisting uneasily on its back with its clumsy feet in the air. He weighs 250 pounds. He immediately got up, and retreating to the back of the cage, glared menacingly.

A wild cat sprang to the rear of its cage when it was approached, and crouched as if for a spring. A moment afterwards it was up looking as innocent and uncoaxed as a house cat after it had eaten a canary.

A jaguar glanced carelessly at the mid-

night party as they passed its cage, but otherwise affected to disregard them.

Two lions, born in Central Park two and a half ago, lifted their noses out in front of them, and showed their fine large front fangs, while they blinks lazily at a newly lighted gas jet. Showmen like lions, on the whole, much better than tigers, because they are not so treacherous; but they say that a bid lion is worse than a tiger. Before approaching within reach of a lion, a keeper always tries its disposition by coaxing words and by offers to pet it. If it holds down its head to be scratched, it is considered to be in a safe mood to handle.

The rhinoceros sleeps with a horse's snore, and resembles a huge over-fat hog as its body spreads out over the bottom of the cage. The one in Barnum's menagerie is said to weigh 7,900 pounds. All the framework of the wagon on which its cage rests is made of steel. It is said that it would be the most dangerous animal in the menagerie if it should escape in an angry mood. Though usually very sluggish, it is terribly quick in action when angry, and there is practically no limit to its strength.

The four or five baby elephants stood in a row, fatidically selecting choice sprouts of hay with their restless trunks, while Emperor and his huge mate lay sprawled out on their sides, their upper sides being rounded up into formidable mounds of

HABITS OF WILD ANIMALS AT NIGHT.

A reporter of the *New York Sun* had an opportunity recently of visiting a menagerie at night, and he thus tells what he saw and what the animals did on being disturbed of their night's rest. He commences by describing the monkeys, which, he says, were clustered together on the floor, in the corners of the cage. The attendant, who showed the reporter about in the dim light of a couple of gas-burners, scratched the cage with his cane, and instantly a dozen whitish spots appeared on the surface of each of the clusters. These were the faces of the monkeys. They were held perfectly still for a short time, but when another gas jet was lighted nearer the cage, several monkeys broke away from their companion to leap from perch to perch and squeak like bats. Dr. Starr, the attendant, said that monkeys sometimes roosted like chickens on their perches, but such a peculiarity was not observed in any of the cages. Mr. McClean, a very trustworthy keeper, says they often indulge their propensity for fun by pulling each other's tails and pinching each at dead of night, when the whole cage will set up a chatter. Monkeys never snore, but there is always heard a sniffling sound, the premonitory symptom of consumption, of which they generally die on the account of the coldness and changes of a

THE CHINA MAIL.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 1 lb. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermudas, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahawas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—
Via San Vito S. Hampton Via
Francisco, or Marquesas. Brindisi.

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—
Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

Australasia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji,atal, Cape, St. Helens, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tongking, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.,	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions herein named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, of articles relating thereto, or to other event topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and not be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers in not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as book packet, in which case it is allowed to post.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same place in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metal, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been delayed for the British Mail.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been delayed for the British Mail.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmaster and Agents of this Office will future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	2 h	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	360	Oct.	8 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamsui, etc.	7th inst.
Anconia	2 h	Stead	Brit. str.	1965	Oct.	3 F. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Arratoon Apoor	5 h	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	Oct.	2 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, & Canton	To-morrow
Atlanta	2 h	Petersen	Ger. str.	752	Oct.	3 Meyer & Co.		
Atholl	2 h	Thomson	Brit. str.	9.2	Sept.	10 R. Stevens & Co.		
Bombay	2 h		Brit. str.	749	Feb.	12 Kwok Acheong	Hoihow & Haiphong	To-morrow
Conquest	4 h	Elphick	Brit. str.	318	Oct.	16 Shun		
Cyphrenos	7 c	Largie	Brit. str.	1286	Oct.	4 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Faune	6 h	Stoppani	Brit. str.	117	.....	11 H. K. & W'po Dock Co.		
Gaelic	5 c	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	Sept.	23 J. & O. S. S. Co.		
Hao-shin	4 c	Gibbons	Chi. str.	864	Oct.	3 M. S. N. Co.		
Kwangtung	6 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Oct.	1 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	
Menmuir	5 h	Darkie	Brit. str.	200	Sept.	27 Libb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Moray	5 h	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Oct.	3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australian Ports	9th inst.
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Oct.	4 Siemssen & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, & Shanghai	To-morrow
Norua	.....	Love	Brit. str.	608	May	31 Kwok Acheong	Cos'tan Dock	
Ocean	7 c	Webber	Brit. str.	971	Oct.	24 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	885	Sept.	26 Landsteiner & Co.	Salon	7th, daylight
Paderdale	6 c	Bentley	Brit. str.	885	Sept.	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore, &c.	To-day
Rajahattianubar	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Oct.	3 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	9th inst.
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar.	24 China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Waahi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct.	1 Landstein & Co.		
Yottung	2 h	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Oct.	3 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Zamboanga	5 c	Aranguren	Span. str.	651	Sept.	25 Remesdon & Co.	S'pore and Penang	To-day
Sailing Vessels								
Adelaide Norris	4 c	Woodward	Amer. bge.	710	Aug.	11 Vogel & Co.	New York	
Adolph	4 c	Horn	Amer. bge.	867	Sept.	18 Wieler & Co.		
Agnes Muir	4 k	Lowe	Brit. sh.	851	July	25 Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept.	8 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alva	8 k	Souza	Port. sh.	633	Aug.	31 Brandao & Co.	San Francisco	
Antioch	3 c	Weeks	Amer. bge.	640	Aug.	7 Vogel & Co.		
B. von Heidelberg	5 h	Blanken	Dutch bge.	609	Sept.	30 Siemssen & Co.		
Bun Pan	2 c	Muller	Span. sh.	573	Oct.	1 Captain		
Centaure	4 k	Olferson	Ger. bge.	468	Sept.	21 Carlowitz & Co.		
Chateaubriand	2 k	Leroy	Foh. bge.	287	Sept.	21 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Chocola	4 k	Kounett	Brit. bge.	284	July	21 Melchora & Co.		
Ehazier	4 c	Miller	Brit. 3m.s.c.	319	Aug.	24 Melchora & Co.		
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit. bge.	593	Aug.	24 Russell & Co.		
Excelsior	8 c	Eddy	Amer. bge.	593	Aug.	24 Russell & Co.		
Fabius	2 c	Teeter	Iam. sh.	650	Sept.	26 Kui Tye Loong		
Fetisch	4 k	Bolp	Ger. bge.	447	Sept.	26 Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	New York	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 k	Padding	Amer. bge.	1083	July	11 Russell & Co.		
Geno Brana	4 k	Fribach	Ger. bge.	402	Oct.	3 Wieler & Co.		
Glamorganshire	7 c	Lugart	Brit. bge.	457	Sept.	21 Vogel & Co.		
Gustav	5 k	Raben	Ger. bge.	656	Sept.	22 Siemssen & Co.		
Gylding	5 k	Wintner	Dan. bg.	240	Sept.	12 Siemssen & Co.		
B. Uppmann	5 k	Weber	Ger. bge.	426	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Hans	3 k	Mout	Ger. bge.	3'0	Sept.	11 Vogel & Co.		
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	444	Aug.	7 Wieler & Co.		
Hermine	8 c	Lonringen	Swed. bge.	289	Sept.	22 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June	19 Vogel & Co.		
Homewood	.....	Dingle	Brit. bge.	1124	Sept.	28 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
J. A. Borland	4 c	Kun	Amer. bge.	670	July	26 Vogel & Co.		
Jacoline	4 k	Baag	Ger. bge.	417	Sept.	11 Siemssen & Co.		
Johann Smidt	5 k	Bosche	Ger. bge.	483	Sept.	24 Melchers & Co.		
Joseph Haydn	8 c	Rabbe	Ger. bge.	502	Oct.	1 Messageries Maritimes		
Jules Duafure	4 l	Willigen	Brit. bge.	434	Aug.	20 Van Keeng Ho		
Kalsja	4 c	Roos	Russ. bge.	690	Aug.	18 Vogel & Co.		
Kim Yung Tye	2 c	Kofed	Span. bge.	329	Oct.	2 Chinese		
Kirkland	4 k	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	Sept.	21 Wieler & Co.		
Lots	3 k	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	Sept.	12 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Lucky	2 c	Soderstrom	Span. bge.	424	Oct.	3 Chinese		
Mangerton	3 k	Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Sept.	16 Dunn, Melby & Co.		
Pasig	4 k	Krimage	Span. sch.	216	Sept.	26 Carlowitz & Co.		
Princess Sarah	3 k	Munchan	Span. bge.	454	Sept.	22 Carlowitz & Co.		
Star of China	7 c	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Aug.	28 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Suaustra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept.	5 Russell & Co.		
Ta Hongkong	2 c	Buttmann	Span. sh.	635	Sept.	21 Chinese		
Tai Lee	4 k	Steir	Ger. bge.	266	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bge.	585	Aug.	25 Vogel & Co.		
Triton	4 k	Kallsen	Ger. bge.	588	Sept.	21 Vogel & Co.		
Twilight	8 k	Watland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sept.	14 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Wera	5 k	Dinkalberg	Ger. bge.	932	Sept.	31 Melchers & Co.		
Wm. H. Deltz	2 k	Endicott	Ambktine.	487	Sept.	21 Chong Woo		
Young Siam	3 c	Benedictin	Span. sh.	701	Sept.	6 Order		
WEHAMPOA	.....	Collie	Brit. 3m.s.c.	340	Sept.	26 Choong Woo	London	
Rossebul	.....	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Oct.	3 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
CANTON	.....	Connor	Amer. str.	360	Oct.	4 Russell & Co.		
Amoy	.....						
Hainan	.....						

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

STEAMERS.

Name.

Tons.

Captain.

Owners.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.

Tons.

Guns.

H. P.

Commander.

Date of Arrival.

Commander.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, October 4th, 1870.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Peso. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English. lb. 450 490

Ame. Sugar cured. 250 220

Foochow. 230 180

Beef, airloin and prime cut; ey. 170 160

Beef Corned. catty 140 130

Roast. 150 140

Soup. 90 80

Steak. 150 140

Bullocks' Brains. per set 50 40

Tongue, fresh, each 300 270